

Native Bosses Under Fire of Labor

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SHANGHAI, China, Sept. 1.—Isolated by the shrewdness of Chinese diplomacy which has played one imperialist power against another, first separating America from Japan and British interests, then forcing Japan to settle her end of the Shanghai strike and leave Great Britain to fight alone, the British in Shanghai have finally been forced to surrender, forego their arrogance and yield at least partially to the demands of the Chinese.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 1.—
—The Whampoa cadets are in complete control of Canton, the state department here learns. Conditions are now quiet.

CHINESE REACTIONARY GENERALS MURDER 16 COMMUNISTS IN AN EFFORT TO STOP LABOR UNIONS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, September 1.—According to a report from Peking, Chang Tso Lin sent gendarmes to Tientsin who arrested all suspected persons and closed all trade union and public organizations attached to the national revolutionary movement. In consequence of these events there is the greatest indignation in radical circles in Peking.

Representatives of various organizations protested to the President Tuan Chi Jui and demanded the removal and punishment of those responsible for the bloodshed. The students' league has sent a deputation to Tientsin and has commenced collections in aid of the victims. A mass meeting was called. In order to hold down the movement the Peking police have published an order according to which street agitation is a punishable offense.

Bloody Suppression of Communist Workers.

In Tschendun, General Tchantzuntchen, a supporter of Chang Tso Lin, has executed 16 workers on account of their membership of the Communist Party. Many others are under arrest. Three newspapers have been prohibited and an order has been issued that all papers must deposit a bail of \$1,000. This means the end of the workers' press.

After examining the proposals put forward by the employers for the conclusion of the strike, the Shanghai trade union council has decided to call off the strike on the following terms: 1. Recognition of the existing trade unions without waiting for the promulgation of the necessary law for this purpose. 2. Immediate payment of \$100,000 as payment for the strike days. 3. Immediate payment of \$10,000 as compensation to the relatives of the murdered and to the wounded. At the same time the trade union council demands from the government that it pass a law embodying the demands of the workers.

Union Terms.

The trade union council has issued an appeal according to which a certain alteration of tactics is necessary, and district agreements may be made for the ending of the strike under the following conditions: 1. Immediate handing over of the rights of the mixed courts to the Chinese authorities. 2. In the foreign settlements in Chinese towns, Chinese must be granted complete freedom of press and organization. 3. Equal rights for Chinese dwellers in the foreign settlements with the foreigners. 4. Recognition of the trade unions. 5. No dismissals on account of the strike. 6. Half pay for the strike days. 7. 15 per cent increase of wages. 8. Better treatment for the workers. 9. Compensation for the families of the killed and wounded workers.

I. W. R. Active.

The Chinese section of International Workers Relief addressed an appeal to the Amsterdam Trade Union International in which after describing in detail the consequences of the unequal agreements, the exploitation of the Chinese workers by foreign capital and the oppression of China by the foreign imperialists, it calls upon the Amsterdam International to give the fighting Chinese workers moral and material support in their struggle and it further expresses the hope that the working class of the west will form a united front for the support of the Chinese people.

AS WE SEE IT

(Continued from page 1)

ished at 1806 South Racine avenue, Chicago, Ill.

JOHN L. LEWIS, president of the United Mine Workers of America has written a book, entitled, "The Miners' Fight for American Standards." One little quotation from the book is interesting in view of the increasing demoralization of the bituminous unions since the Jacksonville pact was signed. Lewis writes: "With a three-year agreement in the union fields, which forestalls strikes and leaves no hope for profiteering at the expense of union fields during suspensions, the non-union interests are gradually bankrupting themselves in a vain effort to out-manpower in competition with coal." The miners will say this is the bunk and it is.

TELEGRAMS OF APPRECIATION OF "LITTLE BILLY" AND SYMPATHY FOR PARENTS RECEIVED FROM JUNIORS

Messages of condolence to Comrade William F. Dunne, expressing sympathy in his sad loss and pledges of greater devotion to the Communist cause of which "Little Billy" was a Pioneer and active worker, are pouring into the office from juniors and comrades throughout the country.

We print two of these telegrams: William F. Dunne:

Dear Comrade:—We express our profound grief at untimely death of Junior Comrade Dunne. Deep sympathy for parents. Solidarity to junior section of Chicago. Let loss be a spur to further activity in organizing and mobilizing the masses of working class children.—City Executive Committee, Junior Section, New York Leninist Youth Camp.

FROM ST. LOUIS C. C. C.

William F. Dunne: Dear Comrade, Just received news relative to death of your son. We are deeply grieved at your loss. We assure you that a score of other juniors will replace him to carry the banner which he has dropped.

Executive Committee, St. Louis Central Committee, Stella Saunders, Secy.

EVEN U. S. GOLD FAILS TO AID POLISH ARMY DEFEAT SOVIET RUSSIA

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, N. Y., Sept. 1.—Poland paid indemnities to the Soviet Union's army for losses incurred in a recent border fight between the two countries with U. S. gold. This fact is disclosed in a recent article that appeared in a Polish paper.

The article states that six New York banks, the Irving Bank, the Columbia Trust Company, Morgan, Schroder, the American and the National Park Bank advanced the Polish government \$6,000,000 on July 9, at 7 per cent. This money was used, says the article, for the mobilization of the Polish army for the recent demonstration against the Soviet Union.

Another Polish paper tells how the reserves of 1899 and 1900 had been called out for four weeks' training to defeat the Soviet army and failed.

MINERS PREPARE FOR LONG FIGHT; 828 PITS CLOSE

Country Flooded with
Refuse by Bosses

(Continued from page 1.)

statement from the operators within a day or two.

Commenting upon the reported boycott of anthracite coal by consumers throughout the New England and middle Atlantic states, proposed by the conference of New England governors, President Lewis, leader of the miners said: "Bunk, pure bunk. Anthracite is the great domestic fuel wherever it is obtainable, as bituminous is the great industrial."

Send Out Bad Coal

ARCHIBALD, Pa., Sept. 1.—Calm coal is again on its way to the New England, New York and other eastern markets to be sold to the consumer as high grade anthracite. That happened also on the eve of the 1923 hard coal strike when the operators began to reduce their banks of refuse along-side the colliers by mixing "ashes and cobblesstones," as the miners call it, with the cleaned coal.

At the Gravity Slope colliery at Archibald the culm mixing is going on at a great rate. The culm is flushed with a hose and is then shot down from the bank through a chute to be emptied into the cars. John Boylan of the 1st inspection district of Dist. 1, United Mine Workers, charges that 200 cars of the culm were taken from the banks in a short time last week.

The government knows about it but the miners think it will sit tight. Tom Davis of the federal department of labor recently took pictures of the culm-mixing and sent them on to Washington where they will probably gather dust until the strike is over.

Government Aids Operators

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 1.—The United States government attempted to force the miners' union to accept the operators' terms when at a crucial period in the negotiations, the interstate commerce commission declared a ten per cent freight reduction on West Virginia coal shipped to north Atlantic states.

"The effect is to play non-union anthracite against union coal," it was announced at the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor.

Seven Hundred Strike

Philadelphia, Pa., August 30.—The seven hundred miners employed by the Lehigh Coal and Navigation company at Lansford went on strike in order to force a miner to put himself in good standing in the union.

The miners are not waiting for Tuesday to leave the mines. Hundred have already left, taking their tools and effects with them. Scranton reported that contract miners have already quit work.

Railroads Lay Off Men

The wages paid to the anthracite miners total \$1,150,000 daily. The operators make a profit of \$70,000,000 a year in the hard coal fields.

The ten thousand maintenance men who will work during the strike will contribute \$5.00 from each semi-monthly pay envelope to the strike fund.

The railroads are already laying off men, and 10,000 will be unemployed in the strike area within a week. Over the 500 square miles in north-eastern Pennsylvania which contain the anthracite mines, not a colliery whistle was blowing and not a car can be seen on the breakers.

Many of the strikers will spend their time at home repairing their houses.

All mules in the mines are being hauled to the surface.

The operators declare their overhead during the strike will be at least \$200,000 a day.

Cal Wants Power to Break Strike

SWAMPSCOTT, Sept. 1.—John H. Hammond, former chairman of the U. S. coal commission, has urged President Coolidge to secure congressional approval of the commissions recommendations which would give the president power to break coal strikes and force the miners back to work.

CAL'S INCOME TAX IS 7-TIMES WORKERS' PAY

Gives \$14,091.86; Many
Employers Dodge

BOSTON, Sept. 1.—President Coolidge paid an income tax of \$14,091.86, seven times as much as the average yearly wages of the American workers, figures on tax returns made public at the local bureau of internal revenue disclosed.

Wrigley Dodges Tax

William Wrigley, Jr., chewing-gum king, paid an income tax of only \$2,664, returns for 1924 made public here showed.

Last year, Wrigley paid \$436,565 and this year's low figure was paid to have been due to the income tax clause which permits deductions for losses dating back as far as 1914.

Gov. Len Small's tax was listed as \$9,018.30.

Vice-President Charles G. Dawes paid \$24,834.

R. R. McCormick, co-editor, the Chicago Tribune, paid \$134,105; Robert E. Crowe, state's attorney, \$73; Mayor William E. Dever, \$223; Jacob M. Loeb, father of "Dickie" Loeb, convicted of the murder of Hilda Robert Franks, \$4,592; George Cardinal Mundelein, \$102.

Many others of the heavy-taxpayers' returns showed a general downward revision this year.

Fords Pay \$20,000,000

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 1.—A total tax of more than \$20,000,000, approximately one-quarter of the entire income tax levy in the Eastern Michigan district, was paid by the Fords and their company, income tax returns for 1924, made public showed.

Henry Ford's personal tax was \$2,608,608.65.

Edsel Ford paid \$2,168,056.99.

Their company paid \$16,493,160.91.

Gemby Claims Exemption

The General Motors corporation a J. P. Morgan concern ranked next with a tax estimated to be more than \$5,000,000. The Fisher Brothers, Charles T. Fred J. and Lawrence, paid a total tax of more than \$1,000,000.

Sebastian S. Kresge, millionaire chain ten-cent store operator, paid \$188,608.16.

Edwin Denby, former secretary of the navy claimed exemption, proving to the satisfaction of the government that his holdings were non-taxable.

Senator James Coussens, multi-millionaire, paid a little more than \$1,200. His holdings are said mostly to be non-taxable.

Mrs. Anna Thompson Dodge, widow of Horace E. Dodge, is high on the list, she paid \$993,028.48.

Rockefeller's Six Millions

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—John D. Rockefeller, Jr., paid \$6,277,669 income taxes for 1924 and John D. Rockefeller Sr., \$125,420, books of the tax collectors revealed.

Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the board of directors of the United States Steel company, paid \$322,640.

Kodak King Multi-Millionaire

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 1.—According to the internal revenue figures here, George Eastman, Kodak king, and Rochester Philanthropist paid \$79,605.45 as his 1924 income tax.

Cal's Friends Wealthy

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 1.—Frank W. Stearns, personal friend and adviser to President Coolidge, paid a tax of \$43,156.08.

Cardinal O'Connell paid \$17,854.48.

A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University paid \$36,567.11. Other returns were:

Bishop William Lawrence \$959,333; U. S. Senator Frederick H. Gillett \$921,600; U. S. Senator William M. Butler, \$12,790.69; Governor Alvan T. Fuller \$50,358.90; J. Lawrence Higgins, Jr., banker, \$107,787.38.

Democratic Leader Is Millionaire

NEW YORK, September 1.—John W. Davis, former democratic candidate for the presidency, paid \$49,533.

Charles Evans Hughes, former secretary of state, paid \$1,854.

Louis Marshall, New York attorney, paid \$65,039.

The tax of Dillon Reid and company was \$661,559 and the National Bank of Commerce \$164,159.99.

Mellon Pays Big Tax

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 1.—United States Senator David A. Reed paid \$19,546. James R. Mellon, a relative of the secretary of the treasury, paid \$6,914, and William L. Mellon \$174,577.

Secretary of Labor James J. Davis paid \$3,180.18.

Tea Pot Dome Lawyers Cash In

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Sept. 1.—Chas. W. Burdick, lawyer, of Cheyenne paid the largest federal income tax in Wyoming for 1924—\$48,527.18.

John W. Lacey, counsel for the Harry F. Sinclair interests and general counsel in Wyoming for several railroads and corporations, was second on the list with a contribution of \$19,118.84.

Harding's Friend Pays \$281,125

BALTIMORE, Sept. 1.—The biggest individual taxpayer for the city of Washington was Edward Beale McLean, publisher of the Washington Post, who paid \$231,125.32. He was deeply involved in the Teapot Dome scandal.

South Bend, Indiana, Is Urging Recognition of the Union of Soviet Republics

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, South Bend, Indiana, farm implement and automobile manufacturing center, thru its "News-Times," urges recognition of the Union of Soviet Republics.

This bee-hive of American industry uses no subterfuge in stating its arguments for recognition. It doesn't believe, with the august state department at Washington, that the Soviet Union is an "economic vacuum." It has ceased to worry about the form of government that the Russian workers and peasants have set up in their country. It is highly elated because former Governor James Putnam Goodrich, of Indiana, banker, railroader and public utility magnate, has been sent as one member of an American commission to investigate conditions in the Soviet Republics. It feels "business" is coming its way.

It may be taken for granted that the South Bend viewpoint is beginning to permeate the United States more and more.

Various sections of the nation, like the cotton growing states of the south, have learned that the Soviet Union is an increasing purchaser in the market of American products. This, on top of the fact that the stability of the Workers' and Farmers' Government remains unquestioned, is productive of some sane thinking on the question of Russian recognition. The South Bend (Ind.) News-Times puts it this way:

"Russia needs practically everything that this country produces. She needs, first and foremost, agricultural implements.

"Reopening of more friendly relations with Russia might be one means of stimulating growth in South Bend, for her purchases of such implements would undoubtedly come in no small part from this city."

The News-Times then utters the profound prayer that, "Let it be hoped that Governor Goodrich finds the way to re-opening pleasant business relations with Russia, even if it goes to the extent of recognizing Russia as a decent and orderly government."

South Bend is an open shop town. Its great industries are unorganized. Working conditions are dictated by the great employers, the Studebaker Bros. Manufacturing Co., the largest of its kind in the world; the Oliver Chilled Plow Works, the Singer Sewing Machine Co., to mention just a few, making it the fourth manufacturing city in the state.

It is not inconceivable that the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union, as they get around to it, will examine more closely into the conditions under which the goods are manufactured that they purchase.

The Soviet Union is anxious to purchase only those products that are turned out under union conditions. But it has already become apparent that some industries, the products of which are needed by the Soviet Union, have been absolutely untouched by American organized labor, due to its backward stage of development.

Just how the Russian workers will make their demand for "union products only" felt in this country has not yet been revealed. But it will come in time. There can be no doubt that it will be received with enthusiasm by America's workers, unorganized as well as organized. It will be interesting, however, to watch the reaction of the Chambers of Commerce and other organizations of "open shoppers," in South Bend, Ind., and elsewhere, as they feel this power of the Russian workers and peasants creep up to their very doors.

COMMUNIST CONVENTION HAILS LEFT WING NEEDLE WORKERS OF LOCALS 2, 9 AND 22 OF THE I. L. G. U.

The following is the resolution on the struggle of the left wing of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union of New York, introduced by M. J. Olgin, and adopted by the Fourth Convention of the Workers' (Communist) Party, Sunday, August 30:

The convention sends its brotherly greetings to the thirty thousand members of Locals No. 2, 9 and 22, of the I. L. G. U. who are at present engaged in a sharp struggle against the bureaucratic machine of their union, and who are striving to make their union an instrument of revolutionary class struggle.

The convention sees in this struggle a manifestation of the deep dissatisfaction and restlessness which are spreading among the masses of the workers as a result of increased pressure of capitalism and the capitalist state on the one hand and of the betrayal of the union leaders who become tools and agents of capitalism among the organized workers on the other.

The struggle of the New York garment workers forecast of the future when the majority of the workers will rally to the class struggle under the slogans of the Communist Party and the Communist International.

Against Capitalism.

The convention calls to the attention of the workers that their struggle is not only against the machine of Sigman-Perlstein Co., but against all the forces of the capitalist government which are aiding their employers and the union leaders.

We call to the attention of the workers that the present terrorism of the bosses in the interest of Sigman and Co., proves that the union bureaucrats are friends and servants of the bosses and that the struggle of the garment workers is part of the general class struggle of the proletariat against its exploiters. Success in this fight requires that it be militantly carried against the employers for the demands of the workers.

Amalgamation and Struggle for Power

The convention declares that this struggle must lead not only toward reorganizing the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union as an instrument of class struggle, but must lead also to the amalgamation of all needle workers into one great union and to their uniting with the entire proletariat in the struggle for political power.

Greater unity, greater militancy, greater determination, a clearer un-

CITY RULERS OF MINNEAPOLIS TO REDUCE WAGES

Unions Split by the
Labor Fakery

By JOHN G. SOLTIS.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 1.—The city fathers have practically authorized the finance committee of the city council to proceed at once with the reduction of the wages of the city workers.

While no definite announcement has been made with reference to the cut in wages, it is believed that the slash will be around 20 per cent.

Conservatives Make Good Threats.

This action of the city council follows closely the defeat of the socialist laborite majority last June. The conservatives are making good their pledge of economy, by reducing the wages of the city workers. This is the only kind of economy they understand; in the interest of the capitalists.

The city workers are organized into the "City and County Employees' Union." It was a strong organization once, based upon the principle of industrial unionism. However, Paul J. Smith disliked this kind of solidarity, so he split it up into several fragments this spring. This, he regarded, as a blow against the reds. In reality it was a crime against the workers of the city.

Reds Fight Splitters.

The reds fought the splitting up of the industrial union, standing squarely for the principle of solidarity, as always.

It now remains to be seen just what kind of assistance the city workers are going to get, from Paul J. Smith and his satellites, in the coming clash over wages with the city fathers.

Workers Flock to Get Low Paid Jobs from Government

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 1.—At a recent civil service examination held here last week for position of postal clerks and letter carriers, one thousand, one hundred and forty four persons were participants. Salaries to the successful ones ranged from \$140, to \$175 a month. Government officials say these applicants represented the largest body of persons ever seeking civil service appointments in New Orleans.

A Correction

In the issue of the DAILY WORKER of August 31, I am reported as having said in the convention in my speech on Loreism: "As long as the main business of the party was limited to theory there was no special necessity to fight against a wrong theory because there was no resultant action."

This sentence is theoretical nonsense and practical opportunism. I never said such a thing. At this moment I do not have the stenographic report on hand. But I can reproduce the basic thought I did express.

I said that bolshevization means mainly activation. As long as the party was inactive and the opportunists differed from the party as a whole and the Party's concept only in theory, they (the opportunists), could very well submit to the party and could refrain from fighting the party's policy. But when the party becomes a party of action then the opportunists are also driven into action. But not into action for and with the party, (because they are fundamentally opposed to the party engaging in action) but into action against the party and the Party's policy. Thus the progressing bolshevization of the party brings the conflict of the party with opportunism, Loreism, to a crisis.

This is the gist of what I said.

Fraternally yours,

Max Bedacht

Put a copy of the DAILY WORKER in your pocket when you go to your union meeting.

FOURTH CONVENTION OF WORKERS PARTY GREETED BY KUOMINTANG

The Fourth Convention of the Workers' (Communist) Party, Sunday, August 30, received the following telegraphic greeting:

Hartford, Conn., August 30.—To Workers' Party Convention, Chicago: Congratulate your successful convention. You, the followers of Lenin, and we, the followers of Sun Yat Sen, stand firmly together in an energetic struggle against capitalist imperialism.

Signed: Kuomintang Hartford Branch, Siao Fang, Walter Lee, president Fong Foo Yen social affairs.

International Youth Day Demonstration SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 8 P. M.

at the
NORTH-WEST HALL, Corner North and Western Aves.

SPEAKERS:

MAX SHACHTMAN of the Young Workers League.
JAMES P. CANNON of the Workers Party.
Junior speaker.

ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

Auspices, Young Workers League, Local Chicago.

MOVIE "EXTRAS" EXPLOITED, HURT, GET BAD CHECKS

Producers' Bank Does Not Fill Stomachs

By L. P. RINDAL.
(Worker Correspondent.)

LOS ANGELES, (By Mail.) — Jack Rose, representing the Players Service Studio Agency, 1117 Vine street, Hollywood, phoned the organizer of the I. B. W. A. (the "movie extras" union), Murphy, 420 Stanford avenue, for men recently. He wanted 40 fairly well dressed workers to report at his agency at 10 a. m. The wage was \$3 a day and lunch (one meal). When 8 to 10 per cent, or more, in employment fees, plus carfare—from 20 to 30 cents—is deducted, there isn't much left to live on while "studying for stardom and fame."

The agent was informed that the organization, as such, could not send out men to work for a pittance like that. It was against the rule to work for any less than a standard wage, that is, from \$5 to \$7.50 per day for extras. Individuals, however, sometimes do what they please—or, rather, they have to do things that are contrary to their wishes when their stomachs are as empty as their pockets.

Work Day and Night, Earn Nothing.

At the time and place mentioned above, 25 men reported on their own responsibility, and 24 went to work at the California Studio, Sunset and Gower streets, Hollywood. They were kept busy all day and all night. All told, 35 men and 15 women took part in this picture. About half of this number received checks, the rest spent about three days trying to get them. In addition to time lost, a number of extras spent nearly as much money collecting their pay as the wage amounted to. From 40 to 80 cents carfare plus 25 cents rickshaw to the employment shark were paid by all.

Eyes Injured by Artificial Light.

The eyes of the majority were injured by klieg lights during the night. Among I. B. W. A. men hurt are Bruhl, Fraser, R. Clark, H. Williams, J. Reynolds, Boylan and Mike Conley. Medicine had to be bought. Mike Conley spent \$1.75 in hard earned cash out of his own pocket before it pleased the California Studio to pay his "huge salary" of \$3, minus \$3 expenses, which is nothing, according to the writers' arithmetic.

No Money in Bank.

When the workers appeared at the Commercial National Bank, 9th and Main streets, to cash their checks, made out to cash, they found that the studio, named after a "golden" commonwealth, had no money there. So all that glitters in sparkling brilliancy and splendor is not gold either in Hollywood, or in the "Golden State," California.

Case Criminal.

From the bank the crowd went to Deputy Labor Commissioner Barker, only to be informed that the case was one for the police to handle.

But, not having any more over-supply of confidence in the forces of "law and order" than in the representatives of screened-off humbug, those exploited, injured and fooled movie extras hesitated to follow the advice of said labor commissioner.

Anyhow, after some more delay, the bank honored the checks, in order to save some "worthless" connected with the picture industry from additional dishonor.

Free Employment Bureau Promised.

The Association of Motion Picture Producers unanimously decided, according to press reports a couple of weeks ago, to maintain and operate their proposed casting bureau for extra and day employees on an absolutely free basis. "Specifically, this means the agent's commission, 8 to 10 per cent and up of wage every day, paid by the extras. Under this new management the full amount of the voucher goes to the employee," it was stated. "The decision to maintain an absolutely free bureau is the result of a long, thorough study by the association."

Yes, and many gray hairs and sleepless nights are other results, I suppose, of this hard "study" by the "no-

COMMUNIST CONVENTION DESIRES ARMENIAN COMRADES JOIN PARTY

The Fourth Convention of the Workers (Communist) Party, by unanimous vote, carried the following resolution to express its wishes toward the unification of the Armenian Communist elements in the United States, some of which are outside the party, with the party, and more firmly with all Communist elements in the party, by the reorganization process:

Motion on the statement of the Armenian comrades to the convention signed by T. M. Korkkian, of Detroit, A. Schmanian, of Chelsea, Mass., T. Kalligian, of New York City, and S. E. Simonian, of Chicago.

The convention regrets the fact that there is still a number of Armenian comrades outside of our party, and that the Communist elements within the Armenian section of our party have not yet succeeded in uniting their forces for harmonious work. The convention is of the opinion that this situation in the Armenian section of our party, which is due to past internal conflicts, demands a thorough investigation and settlement that will unify and strengthen the party activities among the Armenian speaking workers of the United States.

The convention is of the opinion that the reorganization of our party on the basis of shop nuclei and international branches and the centralization of the party apparatus will prove an effective means of unifying the Communist forces also within the Armenian section.

The convention refers the statement of the Armenian comrades to the incoming Central Executive Committee for immediate action on the matter, towards the end that all the truly Communist forces, among the Armenian speaking workers be drawn into the party and unified for common Communist work.

able directors in the interest of their poor, underpaid and overworked slave extras. The writer is deeply moved—almost to tears. This "free" bureau—planned for the "near future" long ago—"will be operated on a basis of absolute fairness." Just think of it, you victims of the movie fever, klieg lights, employment sharks and bad checks!

The Workers' Millennium.

The millennium of the Christians is a period during which Satan will be bound. But the millennium of the movie extras and other wage slaves will come when the employment sharks and similar exploiters of labor are bound to a wheelbarrow and dressed in union-made overalls.

Complete House Cleaning.

"The economic result of establishing this bureau is hailed to be more far-reaching than anything yet done in relation to employees," a report says. But a statement like that does not mean much, coming, as it does, from the mouths of owners of an industry with an extremely low labor standard. The new bureau will also "automatically wipe out of existence all questionable employment agencies, makeup schools, schools for acting, scenario schools, and other pretended agencies," they claim.

The records in the office of the labor commission show that in the past ten years 85 agencies have been closed because of their questionable methods. But, in spite of this so-called house cleaning, Hayes is the head of the greatest fakedom in the country today.

Annually this industry has over 200,000 placements of casual labor, the largest of any industry. Idle men, children, widows and fatherless are exploited to their bones in their struggles for jobs that give them a miserable existence from day to day.

Slim Chance to Become Stars.

Eighteen Hollywood hopefuls, including a heterogeneous array of blondes, brunettes and bellboys, are the lucky remnants of an army of 30,000 who had competed in a nationwide elimination contest for the privilege of attending a movie school. The hope of stardom on the silver screen cost the students a paltry sum of \$1,200.

From the point of view of both extras and would-be stars, the motion picture industry offers no good opportunities to the masses either in the way of bread and butter or stardom. The hope for riches or fame, or both, in movieland is as much of an illusion as the ridiculous saying of the master class that "every mother's son has a chance to become president or a millionaire in this country."

Workers' Rule Only Hope.

Under the workers' rule, however, this industry could be directed into a powerful medium for useful education in the interest of the producing class—workers and real tillers of the soil. At present it is only an instrument thru which the master class is pouring out streams of poisonous propaganda for the benefit of money kings and other vested interests, in their ceaseless effort to keep the rotten capitalist system alive a little longer.

Wake up, movie extras! The time for action is now! Agitate! Organize! Educate!

WARSAW METAL WORKERS ON STRIKE DEMANDING 50 PER-CENT INCREASE

MOSCOW, Aug. 31.—According to reports from Warsaw, all the metal workers of the town have struck as the negotiations of the Metal Workers' Union with the employers in consequence of the rejection by the latter of the 50 per cent wage increase demanded by the men, have been fruitless. At a meeting of the strikers there were energetic demands for the transfer of the strike leadership from the existing leaders, consisting of members of the Polish socialist party, into the hands of a mixed commission. The trade union leaders rejected this demand and declared the meeting closed.

ENTENTE MEETS TO FORM ANTI-SOVIET COMBINE

"Security" Pact Plot Hatched by England

PARIS, France, Sept. 1.—The Painlevé government has suddenly taken a more hostile attitude toward the so-called "security" pact of European countries, following the speech of president of the reichstag, Paul Loebe, who declared that the proposed agreement would enable the Hindenburg government to unite with Austria, and France could not interfere if bound by the league of nations.

The "security" pact was proposed to France in February by the German government, who, however, received its inspiration from Lord D'Abernon, British ambassador in Berlin. The British backed by the Coolidge government, plan to overthrow the Rapallo treaty between Soviet Russia and Germany, and form a united anti-Soviet bloc.

The Hindenburg government is hoping to re-open the eastern frontier question. The French, German, English and Belgian representatives meet today in London to discuss the pact.

Flogging to Death Common.

There are two kinds of prisons in Dutch India; those for Europeans and those for Indians; the code of criminal law also is different for both races.

Conditions in prisons for Europeans: bourgeoisie who are "rash," differ very much from those in Dutch prisons. The treatment can even be termed good, a fact which is valued highly, doubtlessly by the numerous "victims" of the wave of corruption which has swept over the army of officials and police circles in Indonesia during the past years. The settlers who have to sit "their six months" for whipping to death Indian and Chinese coolies, relate after their liberation that they had a rollicking time in the prison. They are treated with the greatest respect, and enjoy very many privileges.

Quite another regime exists for "Indian criminals" and European proletarians, the revolutionaries. Granted that the treatment in Indian prisons is scandalous, then the thousands who are condemned to penal servitude cease to be considered as human beings at all. Corporal punishment, flogging to death are daily occurrences. Food consists of the worst kind of rice, with the result that the berry-berry disease and tuberculosis rage, and syphilis also claims numerous victims.

Use "Goldfish."

Already at the examination, the prisoners are so tortured and often in such a vile way, that the peasants in order to avoid bodily torture make a clean breast of things, and say whatever the police want. Thus recently the Java man who was condemned on account of "murder" to 20 years' hard labor, was liberated because after three years the supposed victim of the murder returned from his exile. The accused who had not even known the murder during the "painful" examination for reasons which may be easily understood. It is no rare occurrence for prisoners to be beaten to death in the preliminary examination as was disclosed this year in the month of May in the case against the policeman Bergman. On the occasion of such trials the most abominable facts are disclosed. And the democrats and social-democrats remain silent. They are only "half-civilized Indonesians." Only the Communist Tribune braves the storm against the bloody deeds of the Dutch oppressors.

At night time the prisoners are huddled together in a narrow room where 20 to 30 men sleep anyhow on tables. In this way homo-sexuals are produced, sexual diseases spread, and the prisoners are strongly demoralized. We must admire the heroism and perseverance of the young Javs revolutionaries who have been lingering for years in these prisons and when they are liberated from this hell recommence their proletarian activities.

But it Pays Well. The Dutch bourgeoisie, which already today squeezes from the Indonesians an annual clear profit of 500 million gulden and within a few years hopes to increase the stream of gold

HOLLAND'S WHITE TERROR GETS THE O. K. OF DUTCH YELLOW SOCIALISTS

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 1.—(I.R.A.)—The political prisoners in Holland and in the Dutch colonies are treated like common criminals, and subjected to the most refined system of torture which the "very christian" Dutch bourgeoisie has put in practice against those who sin against "sacred property."

There is everything to be desired in the conditions in the Dutch prisons. The food, the clothing and the housing are all equally bad. Corporal punishment and ill-treatment, altho officially forbidden, form the order of the day. The slightest breach against "discipline" is rigorously punished.

These frightful conditions are no secret to Dutch "democracy" and the so-called socialists. They have repeatedly called the attention of public opinion to them; for example when the social-democrats in the '90s, during the first revolutionary movement in Holland and numerous proletarians were cast into prison on account of exceeding the law for the regulation of rationing.

On this occasion the Telegraf whose chief editor was an entente friend, himself made the acquaintance of the prisons as a "political." In both cases the entire campaign was confined to a heated press discussion which of course brot no changes, since on the other hand the responsible government was supported by the "opponents."

Yellows Now Quiet.

Since the close of the war when the doors of the prisons were opened for "Bolshevik criminals" these gentlemen are completely silent. Therefore the Indo-European soldiers, members of the Soldiers' Council of Jaramila, have been obliged to spend 6 years in the cells of the Leeuward prison without the social-democrats raising a finger on their behalf. The young anarchists, the victims of the bomb attack in Boeg (1921), which was incited by the police, will be slowly but surely ruined in the cells without "democracy" thinking that the new campaign of the Communist Party of Holland on behalf of an amnesty for political prisoners and the improvement of prison regime, should be supported.

A short time ago an editor of the Tribune, who had to undergo a sentence of four weeks was in a manner characteristic of the treatment of political prisoners in Holland, chained to a common criminal and transported from Amsterdam to the Luffen prison.

Official Visits Mill, Finds Few Scabs

The strikers of the American Thread Co., enlarged their picketing forces the day E. F. Kaley of the company's directorate visited the mill. Strikers who have been out 25 weeks walked to a mass meeting in Town Hall later where speakers of the United Textile Workers addressed them.

The evicted strikers and their families are living in the tents the union erected on the edge of town for them. The camp is pleasant enuf on warm days but in rainy weather and with the coming coolness conditions are not comfortable.

Special demonstrations will be held to show again the sympathy of all Willimantic's organized labor with the strikers. The company claims that 1,200 workers are now busy in the mill. This is half the regular force required, but strikers assert that not over 200 strikebreakers are at work.

British Government to Recognize Calles

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Britain's tory government is about to recognize the government of Mexico, according to unofficial information in Washington.

Railroad Man Killed

KENDALLVILLE, Ind., Sept. 1.—A coroner's investigation was started in the death of Charles Crawford, 63, killed instantly when struck by a New York Central train near here. Crawford, head of an "extra" gang laying new rails, stepped out of the path of a westbound freight train directly in the way of an east bound train. He had worked for the road thirty years.

Soviet Crops Important.

MOSCOW.—The Moscow papers call attention to the fact that as, according to information received from the United States, the harvest of wheat in America is estimated to be smaller than last year, the U. S. S. R. crops are called to play an important part in the world's grain market in the coming season.

Gunman Given Privileges.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—The department of justice has launched an investigation of reports that unusual liberties have been given Terry Druggan, federal prisoner in the Cook county jail, Chicago.

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HOTEL WAITERS STRIKE FOR PAY RAISE ON COAST

All Races Solid in Fight on Bosses

By TOM LEWIS.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 1.—A strike of the waiters in the Palace and St. Francis Hotels, is now in its third week.

Since going on strike the best spirit of solidarity has been shown not only by the strikers themselves, but also by the Chinese and colored workers. There are about 250 waiters on strike, and their demands are as follows: Increase of 50c on three meal shifts. Increase of 45c on two meal shifts. Increase of 25c on one meal shift. The wages of the first, previous to the strike were \$2.50. Should they win their demands, then it will mean \$3.00 per meal shift.

The wages of the second category previous to strike were \$2.30. Should they win, the wages per the two meal shifts will be \$2.75. And the third category now get \$1.75 should they win, then it will mean \$2.00 which is sadly needed.

Chinese and Negroes Aid.

The fight is on and not a break in the ranks, the spirit of solidarity being well demonstrated, as no scabs can be found among the Chinese or the colored workers, and the reason is, the waiters here in Frisco never turned against their fellow workers on account of race, creed or color. On the contrary, they were always ready to co-operate with them, realizing more or less the class struggle, with the result that they are now getting the solid support of their yellow and colored brothers.

To give you some idea of the progressive spirit of the Waiters' Union, when the resolutions "Hands Off China," "Stand by Russia," was presented, they voted unanimously for them, and more, they donated \$25 to the Shanghai strikers, thru the Chinese Union Guild, a local Chinese labor organization.

The Chinese are now holding street meetings in Chinatown, advising their countrymen not to scab on their white brothers.

A steward of the St. Francis Hotel tried to engage Chinese bus-boys and waiters. He was turned down cold in all Chinese private employment offices, with the curt reply, "We stand for solidarity of all workers, no scabs in our ranks or among our people."

Newspapers Also Help.

The colored local of Oakland, a union composed mostly of dining car workers was called upon to supply help. When they heard of the strike, they said, "No, sir; we absolutely refuse to furnish scabs," thereby showing, when they are recognized as equals on the job with their white brothers, the bosses must look elsewhere for scabs.

So here in Frisco at the present time, we are observing in the Waiters' Union strike the real spirit of working class solidarity, and to add to its magnificence, Young China, the Chinese daily gave a full account of the strike, with the admonition, that all Chinese must support the strike.

Another Miner Gives His Life for Bosses

(By Worker Correspondent.)

MONESIE, Pa., Aug. 31.—(By Mail.)—Another miner has given his life for the coal barons, this time it is Garibaldi Fontanist of Charleroi.

He was killed by a fall of slate and had his back broken dying in the hospital several hours later. He was employed at the Y. & O. mine at Charleroi.

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OPERATORS MAY ANSWER BOYCOTT WITH STRIKE

Connecticut Movies to Be Closed by Trust

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 1.—A national walkout of all members of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees and Motion Picture Operators employed in moving picture houses is threatened if film

producers and distributors carry out their intended boycott of Connecticut, thus throwing over 500 workers out of jobs.

Eugene Trieber, head of the New Haven local of the union and state secretary, says that the national organization will back up the Connecticut local if distributors actually carry out their boycott of the state because of its \$10-per-10,000-foot tax on all movies.

Most of the 15 film exchanges in New Haven are closed and threaten the state the distributors are preparing not to release further films after present contracts are fulfilled.

The film distributors and producers are in the same organization under the direction of Will Hays, who ordered

the boycott of Connecticut "as an object lesson to other states not to pass movie laws." The moving picture industry is virtually a trust controlled by five big producers, including Metro-Goldwyn, Lasky-Famous Players, Universal, etc. Many moving picture theaters throughout the country are controlled by the producer-distributor combine.

Postal Veteran Kills.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—R. L. Maddox, for forty years an employee and official of the postoffice department, committed suicide by shooting himself thru the head an hour after he had registered at a hotel under an assumed name.

Y.W.L. Demonstration Against Imperialism in Detroit, Sept. 6

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 1.—In all imperialist ventures, in every organ of militarism, it is the youth who must bear the brunt of the destructive hand of war. The youth against the world is beginning a mighty struggle against imperialism, which shall not cease until they and all that they stand for are wiped off the face of the earth. In China, in India and North Africa the war is now going on. The Young Communist League is increasing in numbers and will be in the forefront in this struggle now being waged.

On the Youth Day Celebration in Detroit, the Young Workers' League has enlisted the aid of the Negro, Chinese, and Hindu youth, in a monster demonstration against imperialism. Barney Mass, secretary of the Y. W. L., will tell of the struggle of the Y. W. L. in carrying on against imperialism. Negro, Chinese and Hindu speakers will tell of their struggle against this common enemy.

The Y. W. L. of Detroit has engaged Campbell's grove at the end of the Mack Ave. line for Youth Day, Sept. 6. The celebration will start at 12 o'clock. The bar and dining room will be opened with a varied line of food and drink, to satisfy the tastes of all. The South Slavic organization will

barbecue lambs on the grounds. A doll rack with caricatures of the principal imperialists will be on hand and every one will have the opportunity to take a shot at them. At 1:00, a full program of races has been arranged and prizes will be awarded to the winners. Dancing starts at 2:30, speaking starts at 3:30. After the speaking the dancing will continue until dark. Every one at Campbell's grove on Youth Day, September 6.

That worker next door to you may not have anything to do to-night. Hand him this copy of the DAILY WORKER.

MACHINISTS ON COAST WELCOME THE COMMUNISTS

Condemn Johnston and Fitzpatrick Tirade

By TOM LEWIS
(Special to The Daily Worker)
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 1.—At the regular meeting of Machinists' Local Union No. 68, a communication was read from the International Executive Board calling upon all Communists, T. U. E. L. and Young Workers' League members to sever their connections with those organizations or stand expelled from the union after October 15.

A communication was also read from President John Fitzpatrick and Secretary Ed. Nockels, of the Chicago Federation of Labor attacking the Communist Party and its kindred organizations.

Refuse to Expell Militants.
After the communications were read a motion was made to resist the International Executive Board and after considerable discussion took place in which none favored the tactics of "B. & O." Johnston and his satellites, the motion was carried unanimously.

Each speaker expressed his view of the acts of the organizations and members attacked. The red scare was sneered at by nearly all present, and it was stated in plain English that the T. U. E. L. was an educational organization and not a dual union as asserted in the communication. Speakers also stated that all members had a right to their political views whether Communist, republican or democrat.

Further, that making such silly charges against the Reds was tending to destroy the unions, was all bunk as the Machinists' Union had lost over 250,000 members or thereabouts since the war period. "Can that be charged to the Communists?" they asked. "On the contrary, it must be charged to the failure of our own leaders."

It was also stated that the Communists were few in number, comparatively, and if they could capture the union, or break it up, as feared by the leaders, then the sooner it happened the better, "because, as we stand at present, we can take no pride in our organization." "Since the war, we have been continually on the down road. Therefore, if the Communists can infuse new life into the union, rather than expell them, we should welcome them."

Fitzpatrick Supports K. K. K.
It was brot out in the discussion that the International Executive Board and the Fitzpatrick and Nockels communications were consciously or unconsciously supporting the K. K. K. when they opposed the organization of Negro workers into the unions and that they may not have meant it that way, the fact they are opposing the Negro Labor Congress, places them in the light of siding with the K. K. K.

As no one took the occasion to attack the Communists, the Young Workers' League members or the T. U. E. L., Mr. "B. & O." Johnston had better learn from his colleague, Mr. Sigman, now of nowhere, that the day of peddling the "Red Scare" is past in the unions.

The rank and file are learning fast who the fighters are and how they are struggling to build the unions against the fakers who have sold them out or are selling them out with their quack nostrums. The awakening spells a wonderful change in the unions in the near future, so the fakers had better be preparing themselves for the inevitable downfall of the whole brood including the two "white feather dusters" of Chicago, Fitzpatrick and Nockels.

After the meeting adjourned, several unionists were heard to remark, "If they are going to expell the Communists, then, we will walk out too."

Mussolini Sends Organizer Here to Recruit Fascists

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Commandatore Bastianini, director and secretary of foreign organizations of the Italian fascist, is due to arrive in New York in mid-September, to engage in an organizing and inspection tour among fascist groups thruout the United States. He is a member of the inner council which surrounds Mussolini, and represents the militant policy of spreading the fascist system thruout the world.

No objection to his mission has been raised by the state department, altho it is known that Bastianini has organized a special bureau for control of Latin-American fascist activities.

Moscow's Population Grows.
MOSCOW.—According to the data of the Moscow administration of real estates the number of inhabitants of Moscow is estimated at 1,754,752 persons by the beginning of the present year. If compared with the census of 1923, the population of Moscow has increased more than 13 per cent.

Layoff "Gift" of Boss.
WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 1.—A week's shut down is the Draper Corp. of Hopedale's gift to its workers. A five-day week will be in force when employees return from their extended payless vacation.

RUSSIA TODAY

(Continued from Yesterday's Daily Worker)

SYNOPSIS.—The official report of the British trade union delegation to Soviet Russia described the workings of foreign trade, transportation, industry, finance and agriculture in the Soviet Union. The trade union leaders concluded that foreign trade is increasing, and that in agriculture and industry the level of production is being raised. The finances have been placed on a sound basis, the report showed. Harm is being done to England by the absence of full diplomatic relations, the union leaders stated. Schools and universities, and literature, music and opera and the theatre were then discussed. Art collections, censorship, newspapers, wall newspapers, and freedom of the press were explained, with the conclusion that "the results of education are astounding." The report then took up hospitals, welfare work, sanitation, birth control, abortion, cleanliness and housing, rent regulations, family life, and prisons. "The Soviet government is achieving most remarkable results in respect to public health, housing, and the prison system," says the report. Regarding the trade unions and labor conditions, the report states, "The Delegation were much impressed by the position and activities of Trade Unions under the Soviet system." The report then described labor regulations, co-operatives, wages, and told of visits to various industrial works. The general conclusion on labor conditions reached by the commission was that, "The U. S. S. R. is a strong and stable state. The government is not only in every way better than anything Russia has ever yet had, but it has done and is doing work in which other older state systems have failed and are failing."

Menshevist Party Dissolved

The Menshevist or Social Democratic Party at one time included a very large majority of the politically conscious population. The upper classes in Georgia under Tsarism had been more inclined to socialism and democracy than anywhere else in the Empire. With power put in its hands by the Revolution the party membership grew to 60,000, and with supporters could count on a vote of 80,000, the active membership being about 15,000. With loss of power in 1921 the party rapidly fell in numbers and divided into a "constitutional" opposition and an "illegal" organization. And the position of the "constitutional" opposition became more and more impossible between the Bolshevik Government and their "illegal" colleagues; so that the question of voluntary liquidating the party gained favor. In the autumn of 1923 a party Congress representing 12,000 members voted by majority in favor of liquidation, an example followed by the Young Marxians with 5,000 members. A minority of Constitutionalists decided to carry on. But after the collapse of the insurrection there has been a final liquidation of the constitutional Menshevists, who have either become Communists or as non-partisans co-operate with them, as elsewhere in Russia. There remains a residuum of "illegal" Menshevists of not more than 2,000 members, who continue to conspire with the help of the Menshevist emigres.

Elections

The elections are conducted by show of hands as elsewhere in Russia, and what is said in the report on Russia about them is applicable to Georgia. With the addition that, no doubt, in Georgia fear of another race and a ruling class, and above all, of the Tcheka does count for a good deal. Under Menshevist rule the average attendance at elections was about two-thirds of the electorate. It now seems to be about three-quarters. The disfranchisement under the Soviet system are about 2 per cent. And if the elections were a mere farce, it is difficult to see why they should be so well attended.

The Tcheka

The least satisfactory feature of the Trans-Caucasian situation is the maintenance of the "Tcheka" or Extraordinary Commission abolished in Russia itself at the close of the civil wars. There is a Trans-Caucasian Tcheka for the whole Federation, and under it a Georgian Tcheka run by Georgian Bolsheviks. Moscow disclaims any responsibility for either, but the Trans-Caucasian Tcheka was not long ago in charge of the man who ran the Russian Tcheka during its greatest activity. It is the Georgian Tcheka that has been "liquidating" the August insurrection and that is responsible for the numerous executions and exiles. The severity of the suppression of a revolt that was never formidable is justified by Tchekist officials with the ar-

* On this point an extract is given from the shorthand report of evidence given to the Delegation by a Menshevist, who opposed Bolshevism until last autumn.

"At the present time the position of the members of the Menshevist Party is this—the leaders are remote from the working class, and do not realize what has been happening in Georgia. They continually assured the peasants and workers that the Soviet power in Russia was very temporary. Each day they said it could last only one day more. And when it didn't fall they said it would last only another week, and when the week was over they said it would last only another month, and finally it became years, and still the Soviet power in Russia lasted. The reason the Georgian Menshevists kept on working so long was because they were relying on foreign help. They believed that any minute the Soviet power in Russia would fall, and then Georgia would be in the power of the foreign capitalist States. And they preferred an independent State under the protection of foreign countries. The Menshevists were afraid that they would lose all they had gained by the February Revolution if they allied themselves with the Soviet Government and relied on the Russian workers instead of on foreign Governments. The Committee abroad was receiving help from foreign Powers. The Committee in Georgia, which is now liquidating the party, is sending a special Commission abroad to Comrade Jordania to ask him to refrain from destructive agitation and to co-operate with the Soviets."

Mr. Purcell: "When was Jordania elected for the last time to represent Georgia in the Second International; when was the last time that Georgia paid affiliation dues to the Second International; and who authorized the Second International to raise the question of Georgia with the League of Nations?"

The Witness: "Jordania has never been elected to represent the Menshevist Party in the Second International. Four members were delegated in 1918 by the Central Committee—Tsereteli, Akhmedishvili, Tchkheli, and Tcheldze—to serve as a liaison between the Second International and the Central Committee. No elections since that time have taken place. The last time affiliation fees were paid was in 1920.

"While I was a member of the Central Committee it never did anything to raise the question of Georgia in the League of Nations. The 'illegal' Central Committee asked Jordania to raise the question in the League of Nations, but no one here and no one on the Presidium in Georgia ever authorized such an act. The question was not even discussed by the real Central Committee of the Party."

guments usual in such cases. And these severities have been so exaggerated and embroidered that it is almost impossible to arrive at any real facts from opponents of the Government with which to check official information. Some of these stories were inquired into, but no real evidence could be got of wholesale terrorism. Since the fighting finished there is a discrimination between those responsible and the ignorant; and there seems no reason to suppose that the innocent are suffering! But undoubtedly the name of Tcheka alone would create an atmosphere of terrorism.

Army

As a National Republic incorporated in the Union, Georgia has its own army or militia. This has been overlooked, partly because the uniform of the infantry is the same as that of the Red (Union) Army—though the cavalry has a uniform of its own.

As to the total strength of the troops in the Caucasus, the authorities were naturally reticent for reasons of foreign policy. But it was not difficult to ascertain that it was less than half that of the Tsarist garrison. The Red Army in Georgia is less than the British Army of occupation, and is on better terms with the population. The Caucasus is one of the very few places abroad where stories are told of misbehavior of British troops; and though no doubt untrue this shows the temper of the population to that occupation and to occupations in general.

Georgian Language and Customs

An unmixt asset accruing from the present position is the complete cultural liberty enjoyed by Georgia after a century during which its language and literature were practically proscribed. The delegation attended some interesting plays in the national language, in which Tsarist Russia was mercilessly gayed. The publication of books in the Georgian language has gone up. Under three years of Menshevism, altogether 162 Georgian books were published. Under three years of Bolshevism, 505 books were published by the Commissariat of Education alone. Moreover, there were published ten Armenian, seven Turkish, and ten other books in minority languages, as against four only under Menshevism. The total copies issued under Menshevism were 405,000; under Bolshevism, 3,500,000. In other words, there has been a great impetus to national culture.

The Delegation in Georgia

This was the situation on the arrival of the Delegation in Trans-Caucasia. And even before leaving Moscow it was evident that the atmosphere in Trans-Caucasia would be different from that in the rest of Russia; more resembling, in fact, in its unrest that which was found in Russia in 1920. For example, the Delegation was warned that the Union Government would not be responsible for the safety in Trans-Caucasia of one of the advisory delegates who had been associated in an official capacity with the British armed occupations. But the delegate in question was prepared to take the risk, and the Delegation did not wish to lose the advantage which his exceptional local knowledge and personal connections afforded them in arriving at a just estimate of the situation. On arrival in the Caucasus this delegate moved freely among his former acquaintances without interference and without untoward results.

During their stay in Tiflis delegates were constantly receiving communications from the "illegal" Menshevist organization. Most of these were found to be of no value. One of them, however, contained a statement that a porter of the hotel and a servant there had been arrested for trying to convey a Menshevist letter to the Delegation. The Delegation, having ascertained that this was so, the Chairman, accompanied by two advisory delegates, visited the Georgian Tcheka and without great difficulty secured the release of these men. This was the only incident of the kind. And members of the Delegation in Tiflis, as elsewhere, visited persons of every point of view without obstacle or observation.

The Tiflis Citadel

Most of the lurid stories circulated in the Georgian capital have their scene in the citadel. This mediaeval fortress is perched on precipitous rocks over the gorge of the Koura. It is the political prison, garrisoned by Russian troops, where several hundred prisoners were still awaiting trial for participation in the insurrection. Daily executions were said to be still taking place there, and undoubtedly convicts were still being sent thence to prison camps in Siberia.

The advisory delegates took an early opportunity of visiting the citadel without notice and unaccompanied. On the bridge over the gorge they were warned by a passer-by not to point at the scenery or loiter, as the sentinels shot at everyone supposed to be signalling to the prisoners. They penetrated, however, without difficulty into the interior of the citadel and talked to the young Red Army guards. These did not know who they were talking to, and described with great freedom all the doings in the prison. In no country are such doings pleasant and each country thinks those of another worse than its own. It will be enough to say that the sensational stories circulating in Tiflis were clearly untrue. They then asked to see the political prisoners. This rather cool request led to the Governor being fetched up from the town, who explained that this could not be done without a governmental order. As a visit to the "politicals" quarters under such conditions would be of no particular interest the matter was not pursued further.

Delegation's Reception

The reception given to the delegates and the numbers that marched in the public processions convinced them that a large portion of the industrial population of the capital were enthusiastic supporters of the present Government. The situation in Georgia, in fact, seems to be essentially the same as in Azerbaijan and Armenia—that is, a majority of the industrial workers with a nucleus of Russians are prepared to lay down their lives for the present Government. The small minority that remains in opposition are not now prepared to lay down their lives to overthrow it.

Delegation's Recommendations

On its return to Moscow the Delegation put before the Union Government its view of the Georgian situation. It pointed

THE OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE BRITISH TRADE UNION DELEGATION TO SOVIET RUSSIA

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out the great advantage that would accrue to the prestige of the Union of the Sovietist Socialist Republics if the "Tcheka" were now abolished in Georgia as elsewhere and the Red Army withdrawn, say, to Baku—Georgia being left to its local militia like other Autonomous Republics. This was fully admitted, and it was indicated in reply that these two measures were only a question of time. In fact, that in the interests of economy it had been suggested to the Trans-Caucasian Federation that the Red Army should be withdrawn, but they had asked that it should be left until the situation was clearer. As to the "Tcheka," it was pointed out that it was not only a question of the internal position in Georgia, but of the international situation also. The Caucasus under Tsarism was garrisoned by a very large force. It was now practically held by local militia, but was still an object of foreign intrigue, and might possibly become an objective of foreign intervention. The frustration of such intrigues in the interests of peace required special precautions.

In fact, the Delegation was left with the impression that adoption of the two measures recommended depended mainly on the international situation.

General Conclusion

The mediaeval independence of Georgia has never been forgotten by its people, and in spite of compulsory incorporation in the Russian Empire for over a century, they continued to struggle for full sovereignty.

While the time at the disposal of the Delegation did not make it possible for extensive inquiries, the conclusion reached by the Delegation as to the Georgian situation was that for the Georgian workpeople the advantages of inclusion in the Union were many, among them the assurance it gave them of peace and prosperity. The guarantee secured of peaceful enjoyment of a "Dominion" autonomy only falls short of complete sovereignty. The practical advantages of inclusion in the Union might be considered on material grounds as outweighing the disadvantages.

With respect to the national minorities in Georgia there can be no doubt at all that the present system by which they secure Home Rule gives the best practical possibility of satisfactorily securing their lives and liberties.

Finally, that it is in the interests of the workers and peasants of Caucasasia and of the world that the inclusion of the Trans-Caucasian Federation in the Union of Socialist Russia should continue, and that the Caucasus should not again become the scene of rival military occupations and race wars.

Herbert Smith.

Ben Tillett.

John Turner.

John Bromley.

Alan Findlay.

Albert Purcell (Chairman).

Fred Bramley (Secretary).

Harold Grenfell.

R. R. McDonell.

George Young.

CHAPTER III

Armenia

The Delegation did not have time to visit the neighboring Republic of Armenia, and therefore does not report on it. But it is in possession of information from various sources showing that this State has made even more remarkable progress than Georgia and Azerbaijan. The Soviet social system seems to have been accepted wholeheartedly by the Armenians, and this very industrious and intelligent race is making full use of the liberty the Union Constitution gives to national culture and the help it gives to economic development.

The Union of Sovietist Socialist Republics can justly be proud of the work that is being done in saving the relics of this most ancient and oppressed of the Christian races, for whose fate Western Europe and North America have so melancholy a responsibility. And it is pleasant to note that the British people are joining with the Russians in this humane undertaking. The 10,000 and more Armenian refugees now being forced to leave Greece can be received by the Armenian Republic—which has already provided for 300,000 refugees—if £20 a head be subscribed for transport and settlement. And it is much to be hoped that Great Britain will by providing this money make a small recognition of the Treaty responsibilities it has repeatedly undertaken in respect of this long-suffering race.

CHAPTER VI

Azerbaijan

The Delegation visited Baku, the capital of the Mahomedan Republic of Azerbaijan and the center of the Caucasian oilfields. Changes in Baku

In outward appearance there is a considerable improvement in the town itself. The old horse trams have been replaced by a very extensive system of electric tramways, which connect all parts of the town with the Bibie Eybat oilfields, and the refining districts outside the town itself. Large spaces of waste ground have been planted with shrubs and trees and utilized as public gardens. Most of the houses are stone built, therefore the necessity of a coat of paint is not so obvious in the general appearance of the town as elsewhere in Russia.

It was, however, in the population itself that the transformation was most surprising. Formerly in Baku large fortunes were amassed or lost several times in a generation. Huge sums were spent on dress, entertainment, and gambling. At the same time Baku was socially as democratic as any town in Europe. Social distinctions among the middle class hardly existed at all. Nobody knew whether a millionaire might not be living on credit to-morrow or a beggar be driving in his own motor-car in the following week. Two of Baku's greatest millionaires had never taken the trouble to learn to read or write. For this reason perhaps their wealth did not create so much hatred, envy, and malice as elsewhere. (To be continued in next issue)

BARBER SHOWS UP FOUL PLAY OF OFFICIALS

Expulsion of Chicago Militants Explained

At a regular meeting of the Bronx Local No. 560, Journeymen Barbers' International Union, Brother Magliacano severely criticized the organizer Alle, for his tactics of suppression of freedom of speech. To prove his contention he traced the history of the local for five years showing up the tactics employed by the officials to annihilate any member that dared to rise in opposition to them. He said he spoke three times. After the first speech he was attacked on the grounds of being an emissary of the I. W. W., the second brot accusations of his being an anarchist and now they have decided he is a Communist and are more afraid of him than ever.

Chicago Expulsions.

He told of the case of seven members expelled from the Chicago Local No. 548. These workers were victimized by the reactionary officials of the Chicago local and 50 members were suspended from the union by the General Executive Board of the International on flimsy charges made by local officials.

Magliacano is well acquainted with the Chicago situation because he was a member of Local 548. He told the New York members of an incident that took place at the Barbers' Convention held at Indianapolis last September. J. Rose, one of the agents of that local, and a supporter of the officials, is well known as a "loop" gangster in Chicago. At the convention the president of the Master Barbers, the "boss" organization, addressed the delegates expressing venomous accusations against the barbers. Brother Magliacano took issue with the representative of the Barbers' association. J. Rose was near and when he heard that he made a vicious and brutal attack upon Magliacano threatening to throw him out of the convention if he said another word. Magliacano was not a delegate, only a witness.

Loyal to Union.

Magliacano described the loyalty to the union and the activity of our seven Chicago brothers and explained that they aroused the enmity of the officials thru their loyalty to the cause of the Barbers' Union.

He presented a resolution protesting against the decision of the G. E. B. and an appeal for the reinstatement of our seven Chicago brothers, and appealed to the members to express their solidarity with these active and courageous brothers.

As soon as Brother Magliacano finished speaking, every official present, one after the other, got up and in the most violent terms attacked him, expressing indignation that any member should dare to present a resolution against the action of the G. E. B. They then gave a long harangue on the dangerous influence of the seven brothers who were expelled accusing them of trying to destroy the union.

Magliacano asked for the floor again to defend the Chicago brothers, but of course, he was not granted the floor.

The reactionary officials had one of their henchmen make a motion to close the discussion. The motion was carried with only three members voting—the rest sat silent.

LEFT WING LEADER OF FURRIERS' UNION WHIPS KAUFMAN IN JOINT DEBATE BEFORE CHICAGO LOCAL

Chicago Local 46 of the International Furriers' Union held its special meeting Friday last at the Capital building. This was called in accordance with the decision of the last regular meeting to invite Kaufman, international president, and a representative of the New York Joint Board, to debate the issue involved in the controversy between the International officialdom and the New York membership.

The meeting opened at 9 p. m. with Milstein, seventh vice-president and business agent of the Chicago local, presiding. At the outset it was seen that the Kaufmanites were playing for time.

Milstein Hired Private Detectives.

Before the debate started, members of the local executive committee raised a strong protest against Milstein's hiring of private detectives to "guard" the election meeting held two weeks ago.

The only defense Milstein could furnish was that rumors had been spread that "I. W. W.'s Communists and anarchists" would break up the meeting and then, said he, "It is no crime for the union to give the poor detectives an opportunity to make a few dollars."

The debate began with Kaufman as the first speaker. He spoke for over an hour. First a plea for unity and a plea to the representatives of the New York Joint Board to bring the facts of the controversy before Local 46. He repeated several times that the special convention called for November will smooth things out.

Lusk Committee Stuff.

His desire to keep the membership in the dark on the real issues was evident. He constantly dodged issues. But the fake plea did not last long, for he started to attack the New York Joint Board most bitterly, raising the "red scare" and all that goes with that. The Communist International was paying Benjamin Gold and all the rest of the Joint Board, he said, to force him, Morris Kaufman, out of the presidency, the Communists want to break up the organization, etc., and etc.

On the other hand he tried very hard to shirk the responsibility for the slugging tactics, graft, and corruption committed while he was leading the New York Joint Board. He tried to lay all the blame on Brownstein, former manager, who today finds himself out of the union.

Brownstein—He Did It.

He repeatedly stated that Brownstein was to blame for everything and that he, Kaufman, was guiltless as a lamb for all the crimes against the New York membership. But his long speech produced little effect upon even those whom his followers had brot out to pack the meeting, in fact they showed they didn't like Kaufman's talk.

Ben Gold, manager of the New York Joint Board, took the floor and for about 45 minutes bombarded Kaufman with facts of the controversy. Kaufman showed how nervous he was under the whipping.

Gold Whips Kaufman.

Gold stated to Kaufman: "If you want to debate Communism, I am ready at any time or place, but at this membership meeting of the Chicago union, I want to acquaint the membership with the facts of the present controversy between you and the New York Joint Board."

"You plead with us not to inject politics into Local 46, but you forget to tell them that you use the official organ of the Furriers' Union to poison the minds of the membership against

the New York Joint Board, with no opportunity for the New York Joint Board to present its side of the case. "Why," he asked, "does the General Executive Board accept a report on the New York situation without giving a representative of the New York Joint Board opportunity to present its side? Why do vice presidents tour the country discrediting the New York Joint Board?"

Results Tell the Story.

Gold pointed out that under the former administration a system of graft, corruption and slugging prevailed. Blackjacks were the law. Honest criticism and the morale of the organization was destroyed, and the employers took advantage of it to intensify exploitation. Under the present administration, graft, corruption and slugging have been eliminated. The rank and file participate in the work of the union and the bosses have been compelled to moderate their exploitation.

Rank and file committees of 100 shops do the organization work. Many strikes and stoppages had taken place to enforce union conditions. Increases of \$10 a week or more were obtained, about \$12,000 in back pay collected and a ruthless campaign was launched against contractors, with satisfactory results.

Gangsters Get New Bosses.

Sluggers who had worked for Kaufman by slugging members of the union and breaking up meetings, were doing so today when the union members let them—but today they were being paid by the bosses, and not—at least—by the union itself. They now work for the bosses or scab agencies.

Recent acts prove the above. Jack Cooper, a Kaufman gangster, has slugged M. Pinchafsky, a Joint Board delegate, on the picket line at Kramer Brothers. Nine stitches were taken in his scalp and he lies in a hospital in a critical condition.

Membership Goes Over to Gold.

Gold's speech cracked the majority of the Kaufmanites that they had built up by packing the hall. Members all cheered Gold heartily during his speech. Gold had to plead with them to listen to Kaufman's rebuttal. Only upon the promise that Gold would speak again did they remain thru Kaufman's drivel.

Kaufman did not answer any of the real issues raised by Gold. He only tried to spread a "red scare," accompanied by a lot of lies about the New York Joint Board.

Sorkin, the assistant manager of the New York Joint Board, then asked for the floor, but was refused by Milstein, who stated that the New York Joint Board will never speak for this local. But the workers from the floor howled Milstein down with cries that both Sorkin and Gold will in the near future address the local again.

Beginning of End.

This debate proves again that Kaufman is a defeated man, bankrupt and certain never to wear the presidential crown again after the Furriers' union holds its convention, and with him will go all his vice presidents, with the load of graft, gangsterism and corruption, the tactics that prevailed under Kaufman's administration.

It may be stated that Milstein at a shop chairmen's meeting held last week, stated that the left wing is trying to put the manufacturers out of business by their demands for better conditions and the enforcement of conditions the union is already supposed to have but which are ignored.

Another Mill Cuts Wages.

PAWTUCKET, R. I., Sept. 1.—Worsted workers, dyers and bleachers employed by Hallowell Co. are notified of a 10 per cent wage cut. About 250 are affected.

Strikers Return Under Cut During Arbitration.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Sept. 1.—Nearly 3,000 striking woolen workers of Pittsfield, five mills are returning to work pending arbitration of their dispute over a 10 per cent wage cut. The cut is effective pending outcome of arbitration. Fred M. Knight, state conciliator, suggests that the books of manufacturers be thrown open to the three arbitrators (one chosen by workers, one by employers, and third by these two) and that a thorough investigation of salaries, costs of production and profits be made and that a survey of living costs in Pittsfield and similar towns be included in the arbitrators' investigations.

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Black Lies for White Guards

The Chicago Tribune is considerably worried over the revolutionary speeches now being made by A. J. Cook, secretary of the British Miners' Union, an organization of 1,300,000 members, the largest single industrial trade union unit in the world today.

Cook warns the workers in Great Britain that they be ready for the next test of strength with the capitalists and with their government. He talks revolution and says that only the overthrow of capitalism is a solution of the serious situation that confronts the working class of England.

The Tribune is amazed that the English workers would pay any attention to Cook's speeches. It points out Russia as a horrible example of what Communism can do to a decent country and furthermore declares that Italy and Hungary had their fling at Communism and gave it up as a bad proposition. Italy and Hungary did not give Communism a test. So much for that. Now as to Russia.

The Tribune says: "Russia has been existing under Communism for seven years and is worse off than when the experiment began." The Tribune is a vicious enemy of the working class and of the first working class state in the world in particular. But the Tribune is not always stupid. On this occasion it lies very clumsily.

Yesterday's DAILY WORKER contained a summary of an article by Frederick Haskin, that appeared in a conservative capitalist paper, which showed that Russia's industrial production is now within two per cent of the pre-war standard and that the electrical industry had passed that standard and bid fair to almost double it within the next year. What is true of her industrial production is also true of her agricultural production.

It is the general opinion of fair-minded people who visited Russia that the Soviet Union will lead the world in industrial progress within fifteen years. What concerns us most is that with every increase in the productive capacity of Soviet Russia the living standard of the workers rises.

It is not true that "Russia has been existing under Communism for seven years." The Russian workers and peasants have only begun the task of laying the basis for a Communist social order. What exists in Russia is a proletarian government led by the Communist Party. The backwardness of Russia industrially and technically made the establishment of Communism impossible. With the gradual removal of those handicaps, Communism will be gradually introduced and this process will go hand in hand with the development of Communist strength in the capitalist countries and the disintegration of capitalism.

The Tribune picked the wrong time to get off one of its editorial lies about the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

The Industrial Spy System

In the city of Detroit the fact was brought out at an arbitration proceeding that the municipal street railway system employs a corps of spies to keep track of the movement of the employees. Another army of inspectors is employed to watch the movement of the spies. This goodly array of parasites is paid by the users of the street car system.

It should not be forgotten that the city of Detroit owns its street railway. But the city is controlled by capitalist politicians. The mayor of Detroit, the endorsed by organized labor, is a capitalist politician. It is true that he caters to the labor officialdom, just as President Calles of Mexico caters to the reactionary labor leaders of that country, but the interests of the working masses and the interests of the labor fakery as far apart as the poles.

Nationalization of industry or the municipalization of public utilities, no matter how bitterly fought by the owning classes can only be used in the interests of the workers when they become the governing classes. Communists favor those demands for the reason, among others, because they are sure to arouse the opposition of the capitalists who always fight every move to curtail their power. So long as the capitalists hold the reigns of government there will be spies in industry whether these industries be nationalized or municipalized. The Detroit workers are learning this fact even though they have a "friend-of-labor" in mayor's chair.

Yellow Socialists and Blue Blood

If the British socialists and reactionary labor leaders have not stood up well in the struggle against the capitalists the same cannot be said about their attendance at public functions as guests of the aristocracy. The following news item from a British paper speaks so much louder than our words that it is given without any comment other than the use of italics on the names of the socialists mentioned.

"At a brilliant party given by the duke and duchess of York on Friday evening at St. James Palace, the following were among the distinguished company:

"Mr. Austen Chamberlain, the Duke of Connaught, the Maharajah of Jodhpur, the Yuvaraja of Mysore, Sir William Joynson-Hicks, Mr. Winston Churchill, countless knights, baronets and military people, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Snowden and Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Thomas."

French and Spanish guns pulverize a Rifian city and there is hardly a squawk from our pacifists. The socialists may have convinced them that civilization demands the crushing of "backward" people before universal peace can be attained.

The British in Shanghai magnanimously voted to surrender to the Chinese after the latter had cleaned up on them. Who said the Chinese were pacifists?

While Spanish soldiers shoot the Moors and get shot in return the Spanish king is having a good time playing the role of a beauty connoisseur at a French watering place.

Soviet Russia has a bumper crop this year. This is another bump for the prophets of evil who have been predicting the fall of the Soviet government since October 1917.

HYMAN EXPOSES FAKE 'PEACE' OF SIGMAN

Shows Up Attempt to Fool Workers

(Continued from page 1.)

did Mr. Sigman permit the Communists to run and be elected to office?

"For the past 12 weeks a vicious campaign of terrorism has been carried on against the suspended officers and now Mr. Sigman grants the right of appeal to non-Communists. But if there are any non-Communists, as he now admits, why were all these members suspended?"

"Mr. Sigman is gracious enuf to permit those to whom he may grant an appeal, the right to run for any other office even as high as general manager of the Joint Board; but he may not run for the office from which he was suspended. Imagine Mr. Enright suspending a policeman, and after he is exonerated from the charges, permitting him to occupy the position of sergeant, captain or even police commissioner, but forbidding him to serve as a policeman again.

Representation—Not Now!

"On the question of proportional representation, Mr. Sigman states that this cannot be carried thru now. Instead, in a very unconstitutional manner, he deprives three small locals of any representation whatsoever. We believe it to be unfair for a small local to be deprived of all representation just as we deem our present system unfair and demand proportional representation because a small local of 200 members has the same representation as one of 12,000 members. This reform of his is so vague that it can always be misused to his own advantage.

"Mr. Sigman, in his statement, promised further reforms at the convention; but he offers no method whereby the membership shall be more fairly represented than heretofore when all conventions were packed by delegates representing artificial locals. Surely the proposal for an impartial committee to supervise these elections is meaningless. This committee, no matter how sincere it may be, cannot guarantee an honest election thruout the country. Such an impartial committee can only be of value when working in conjunction with a committee representing both factions."

Hyman Condemns Ban on Communists.

"Mr. Sigman's ban against the Communists, while they are legally placed on the ballots for political office thruout the country, is unjustifiable and will receive the condemnation of every member of our union. We further brand Mr. Sigman's statement that the constitution prohibits Communists from holding office, as false. This is proven by the fact that Mr. Sigman permitted Communists to run and be elected to office.

"The entire so-called peace proposal is nothing but a brazen fraud, and will be taken as such by the entire membership. It demonstrated the insincerity of Mr. Sigman and his machine. Mr. Sigman may continue his reign of terrorism, but the cloak and dressmakers have been once more convinced that no real peace can exist until Sigman and his clique have been entirely eliminated. The Joint Committee of Action, which thru the consent of the membership has been conducting this struggle against corruption in our union, is determined to carry on the fight for a union representative of the membership."

Designers Condemn Joint Board.

On Saturday afternoon, a membership meeting of Local 45, the Designers, was held at Hotel Pennsylvania and by unanimous vote a resolution was passed demanding that the Joint Board reinstate the expelled officers of Locals 2, 9 and 22 and that the Joint Board be reorganized on a basis of proportional representation.

The meeting also passed a resolution denouncing the Joint Board officers for their neglect of the interests of the Designers and pledging each member to give \$5 toward a new and energetic campaign of organization. The Designers pledged that, should the Joint Board refuse the demands of the Designers with reference to Locals 2, 9 and 22, they would support unanimously the fight of the Joint Committee of Action against the corrupt machine of the International.

Shop Chairmen Meet.

A meeting of shop chairmen, called by an impartial committee in Manhattan Lyceum on Saturday afternoon, voiced in one speech after another, approval of the Joint Committee of Action and also passed a resolution for reinstatement of the expelled officers and reorganization of the Joint Board.

Over 600 registered shop chairmen were present.

Injunction Postponed.

Hearing on the injunction granted to the Roth Costumes Inc. against Louis Hyman and the eleven girls of the Roth shop, was postponed from this morning to September 10 in the New York state supreme court.

EATON, BACKED BY EMPLOYERS AND KEPT PRESS, RE-ELECTED HEAD OF W. VA. STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

By A. G. MURPHY.

WHEELING, W. Va., September 1.—It does not take a prophet or the son of a prophet to foretell on whose side, John B. Eaton, re-elected president of the West Virginia State Federation of Labor, will be found, when it comes to a question of conflicting interests of labor unionism and the industrial corporations which have converted the workers of West Virginia into feudal slaves, their condition only comparable to the workers of Russia under the darkest czarism. The trend of our capitalist press is the key to this secret.

When during the spectacular and stormy sessions of the convention of the State Federation of Labor held during the middle of August, Eaton was re-elected to succeed himself, by a narrow vote of 175 out of a total of 269 delegates registered, the kept press sent up paeans of thanksgiving that Eaton would succeed himself and that the progressives, in the convention had been steam rolled.

Two Factions Fight

It was to be expected that the same wave of reactionarism which was, for the moment, sweeping "the trades union movement in the country, would show its head here and when C. Frank Keeney former president of district 17 United Mine Workers, was placed in nomination for state president, it was soon made evident that short shift would be made of his boom, by the oligarchy. William Blizzard, floor leader of the miners delegation from the southern district, attacked Eaton record and showed him up as a traitor to union principles and accused him of failing to support the child labor amendment in this state but to no effect.

Finally Blizzard and the miners from the southern district, 87 in number, bolted the convention and retired to a hotel to await developments. During the morning session of August 12th day after the miners bolted, Keeney appeared at the session and said the miners refused to take any further part in the proceedings, "unless they were dished out a square deal" by the other faction. But the other faction was, evidently, not dishing out square deals and Keeney withdrew his name leaving Eaton unopposed for the office.

That Eaton fulfills the heartfelt wants of the business interests of the state can readily be seen in the comments on his election by the kept press and concerning his record of helping to defeat the Child Labor amendment the Parkersburg News, the organ which laid the egg and hatched the Guy Goff boom, and landed that Teapot Dome and son of the late Senator Nathan Goff, into the United States senate, has this to say in an editorial:

"The State Federation of Labor elected as president John B. Eaton, of Williamstown, to succeed himself."

"Among one of the 'unpardonable sins' charged by Blizzard against Eaton is that the latter did not support the child labor amendment. Few thinking persons in the state backed this move to further hamper the state with federal control; few thinking persons want a government at Washington so centralized and so omnipotent that it can say when and where and how children should play and work. When Mr. Blizzard brings such a charge against Mr. Eaton he is not hurting the Wood county man but rather is paying him a tribute for common sense thinking."

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—Great Britain, pound sterling, demand 4.85, cable 4.85%; France, franc, demand 4.68%, cable 4.69%; Belgium, franc, demand 4.49%, cable 4.50%; Italy, lira, demand 3.78%, cable 3.79%; Sweden, krona, demand 26.82, cable 26.83; Norway, krone, demand 24.71, cable 24.73; Germany, mark, no quote; Shanghai, tael, 80%.

Legion Defeats Debt Resolution.

QUINCY, Ill., Sept. 1.—The delegates to the annual convention of the Illinois department, American Legion, today voted down a resolution to President Coolidge asking that the French war debt measures be so arranged that they would not be "too hard on the French people."

Steamer Burned; One Dead.

ERIE, Pa., Sept. 1.—The lake steamer Colonial, of the Western Reserve Navigation company, was burned to the water's edge off Westfield, N. Y. The boat was enroute to Dunkirk, N. Y., to carry an excursion of Erie and Dunkirk people to Crystal Beach, Ont. It is known that one is dead and several missing. The passengers and crew were taken from the boat by life saving crews from Erie, Buffalo, and Dunkirk.

DAWES PLAN PLUNDER
TOTALS 238 MILLION
U. S. GETS A SLICE

PARIS, France, Sept. 1.—The total payment of reparations made by Germany under the Dawes plan to the allies totaled one billion gold marks (\$238,000,000) during the first year, S. P. Gilbert, Jr., agent general for reparations payments reports.

The last payment, 60,000,000 gold marks, has just been made by the German Railway company.

The United States received \$18,000,000 of this amount.

TWO KILLED IN BLAST OF GAS FILLED MINE, OTHERS ARE INJURED

CENTRAL CITY, Ky., Sept. 1.—Two men were killed and another was burned, perhaps fatally, here today when a gas accumulation in the mine in which they were working exploded.

Several other miners suffered minor burns and injuries.

Frisco Mobilizes for Great Celebration on Communist Youth Day

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., Sept. 1.—On Sunday, Sept. 8, the Young Workers League will celebrate Youth Day, with an entertainment and speakers. One of the speakers will represent the Workers Party, and the other will be of the Young Workers League. They have had 2,000 fliers printed to advertise the affair, and there is no doubt a great crowd will turn out. All arrangements have been made for a big time.

This is a call to all readers in and near San Francisco, to take advantage and help the youth to celebrate and to bring their children along so they can get acquainted with the Young Workers League.

The Oakland bunch have decided to join us, so come along everybody and don't forget the date, Sunday, Sept. 8, 8 p. m., at 225 Valencia St., San Francisco, Calif.

INDOOR LABOR PICNIC IN LIVERPOOL, OHIO, SUNDAY, SEPT. 6TH

EAST LIVERPOOL, Ohio, Sept. 1.—A mass indoor labor picnic will be held at East Liverpool, Ohio, on September 6 at the Trades and Labor Hall, at 5th and Washington sts. Lovett Fort-Whiteman will speak. There will be other speakers and many attractions. Come and bring along every worker you know.

"OUTLAW" SEAMEN'S STRIKE TIES UP WHITE STAR LINER

(Special to The Daily Worker.)

SOUTHAMPTON, England, Sept. 1.—One hundred and ninety deskhands and engine room workers of the White Star liner Majestic have given formal notice that they will not sail with the ship tomorrow. Officials of the White Star Line stated today that they hope to be able to muster sufficient crew to enable the Majestic to sail on time tomorrow.

The action of the members of the Majestic crew is the biggest success yet made by the leaders of the unofficial seamen's strike.

British Intrigues in Arabia

By J. B. (Jerusalem).

AFTER the conquest of Mecca by the Wahabites in October of last year, there was for a time peace in Arabia. Whilst Ali who, as successor to his father Hussein, had been made king of the Hedjaz, was desperately appealing with cries of help to the whole Mohammedan world in order to save Jeddah, the port of the Hedjaz, which was the last remnant in his possession and even then was threatened by the Wahabites—the latter comfortably installed themselves in the conquered kingdom and especially in the holy places of Islam—the English confined themselves to observing strict "neutrality" i. e. inciting both opponents thru money and promises to continue the war until the moment which seemed favorable to England for her to get the greatest advantage out of the situation.

First of all the new king of the Hedjaz was to be compelled to accept the agreement with England which meant shameful abandonment of the most elementary demands of Arabian independence, and which Hussein had persistently refused to sign until the catastrophe with which his rule ended. Ali however refused to consent. A few weeks ago it was announced that the negotiations with regard to an Anglo-Arabian agreement had been broken off. In this way England gained a free hand for her further policy in Arabia.

AFTER his defeat by the Wahabites and his abdication, King Hussein had fled to Akaba, a port which had, from time immemorial, belonged to the territory of the Hedjaz. As this town is situated about in the middle between Mesopotamia, Transjordan and the Hedjaz, it was possible for Hussein from there to remain in close contact with these three countries, ruled by his three sons, and to stir them up to fight against England, which had behaved towards him in such a treacherous and underhand manner. The representative of the British government therefore came to an understanding with the colonial ministry to drive Hussein out of Akaba. The old king opposed all the English demands. The Mohammedan organizations of various Arabian countries protested against the British demand. The English however, were not deterred from using force. A British cruiser landed sailors, took Hussein prisoner and conveyed him to the island of Cyprus which is to be his residence in future.

BIG PROFITS TO ANTHRACITE COAL BARONS

(Continued from page 1.)

way. Many of the miners are caught in this manner and crushed to death.

Operators' Vultures Swindle Families
The figures portraying the number of accidents tell an awful tale, but no mention is made of the wives and children who suffer most as a result of those accidents.

When a fatal injury occurs in or around the mine, the body of the victim is not yet cold until the mine operators have their lawyers, doctors, priests or preachers busy advising the grief stricken widows to accept a small amount of money in full settlement of their claim, against the coal company. I have seen widows nearly crazed with grief after accidents in the mine, pounced upon by these human vultures, and in this condition have seen them sign away their claim against the coal company for a paltry two hundred and fifty dollars. The settlement made with many of the widows of the miners after the Cherry mine disaster—a disaster that killed 263 miners was an example of the length to which the coal barons will go in their nefarious work.

Prey On Grief Crazed Widows

Many widows whose charred husband's body was still laying down the burning sealed mine in Cherry, were approached by the coal company's lawyers and preachers and encouraged to settle their claim for two or three hundred dollars. Many of those widows in the height of their grief, not knowing what they were doing—signed the papers for a few hundred dollars and found afterwards to their sorrow, there was no recourse at law. The terrible condition of those women and children, husbandless and fatherless, betrayed by priests and preachers and left to cold charity is well understood by the widows of the murdered anthracite miners.

A Demand More Justified

In view of the working conditions of the anthracite miners, in view of their living conditions as I have explained in the DAILY WORKER, and in view of the coal commission's report part of which was also published a few days ago in the DAILY WORKER, showing the awful social conditions of the miners, the workers throughout the country will understand what a defeat of their demand for a miserable ten per cent increase in wages will mean to the hard coal miners at this time.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it. Send for a catalogue of all Communist literature.

ONE DAY

By a MINER'S WIFE.

(Reprinted from the London Daily Herald.)

AFTER lying awake since about four a. m., fearful lest I should sleep late, I creep out of bed very quietly in case I wake the baby, dress and poke up the fire, which has been "banked" overnight.

On goes kettle and frying pan for bacon and egg. Call hubby. Fill "box" and "Jack" and he is all ready. Clear up kitchen. In comes Bill off the night shift. Get bathwater hot and prepare breakfast for Bill and for the five kiddies going to school. Have my own breakfast, and take up "Gran's" who is bedridden.

Bathe baby. Wash up. Make Bill's bed. Wash Gran, and sweep and brush up the room. Start washing flannels.

Comes a knock on the door. "Please, will you lend my mother a loaf?"

"Yes," quite cheerfully. Trot the length of house, only to discover I am nearly out myself. Start flannels again. Hello, Gran's banging on the boards. Upstairs for about the eighth time.

This morning I manage to get a few things out on the line at last. Now there are the children coming home to dinner, and Jack to go out on the afternoon shift. Same process as with hubby. Off go the kiddies back to school and baby for her nap.

Now, at last, I can get a bit. Spread out "Daily Herald" for tablecloth. Get half way thru cocoa, and very interested in "Gaddy," when hark, what is that? Run to front door. Here comes the dreaded ambulance cart. Where will it stop? No. 5, No. 7, No. 9, yes, No. 9. Run down now to see if I can be of any help. Poor maimed bread winner, and such a house full of little mouths.

On returning the copper fire has gone out, and lo and behold, what has happened to the clothes? The line has broken and the clothes are all dirtied up in the garden path. Well, here comes hubby. Three o'clock. While he bathes cook dinner for all. In come the kiddies from school. All have dinner. Take up Gran's. Now 6 o'clock. Make other beds. Tidy up again. Mend line.

Not a Communist Meeting. Re-swill clothes and out they go once more. Wash and change and hurry to labor meeting. Yes, a labor man speaking. "We must have shorter hours for the men and more leisure time!" What about the men's wives? I would like to ask Mr. Speaker.

Meeting over. Back home half-past 8. Put kiddies to bed. Get hubby's supper. Prepare for Bill going out at 10 on night shift and Jack coming in off afternoon shift. Put white clothes to soak for to-morrow's wash. Take Gran her cocoa. Bank in the fire for the morning. Just simply drag upstairs. Drop down on my bed and wonder when mother slavery will be abolished.